

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT [REDACTED]

CD NO. [REDACTED]

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY USER - Krasnoyarsk Kray

SUBJECT Economic Telecommunications

HOW PUBLISHED Monthly periodical

WHERE PUBLISHED Moscow

DATE PUBLISHED Nov 1948

LANGUAGE Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1948

DATE DIST. Jun 1949

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF SECTION 1 OF THE SPY ACT OF 1917. IT IS THE DUTY OF THE CARRIER OR TRANSMITTER OR RELEASER OF THE CONTENTS TO ANY PERSON OR AN ATTORNEY OR PERSON TO PROTECT BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS DOCUMENT IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Vestnik Svyazi - Pochta, No 11, 1948.KRASNOYARSK KRAY EXPANDING RADIO,
TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH FACILITIESV. Zamaratskiy, Instructor
Krasnoyarsk Kray Committee VKP (b)

More than 600 communication enterprises are in operation in Krasnoyarsk Kray. The kray has more than 42,000 kilometers of through roads. Mail is transported by air lines, by railroads, and over waterways by self-propelled barges. An indication of the extent of postal communications work in the kray is the fact that over 123 million letters, money orders, parcels, newspapers, and magazines were delivered to the population in 1947. Airplanes alone transported 271 tons of postal cargo to national okrugs and rayons of the Far North.

Radioification of towns and villages is proceeding rapidly. The radio is now an integral part of life in the towns and villages of this kray. From the formation of the kray to the present, the number of radio rebroadcasting stations has increased 153 percent, and that of controllable loudspeakers five times. At present, there is not a single regional center in the kray without a rebroadcasting station. More new electrical communications equipment is installed every year.

Radio communications have been developed extensively in the national okrugs and rayons of the Far North. Many new broadcasting stations have been built and put into operation. In Yenki Okrug, for example, every nomadic or village soviet, every populated point, has a broadcasting station.

In 1947, telephones were installed in 82 village soviets of the kray, instead of the 77 as actually planned. The plan for construction of telephone lines was exceeded by one third and for telephone poles by 5.6 percent.

The plan for installation of telephones in village soviets in 1948 was also successfully fulfilled. In the first half of the year, telephones were to have been installed in 12 village soviets; 15 actually received telephones. The communications workers of Ilauskiy, Balakhninsky, and Uyarshkiy rayons especially distinguished themselves.

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KGB	DISTRIBUTION				
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI					

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

The development of intercity communications facilities is continuing. Communications between Krasnoyarsk and the most important rayon centers, Minusinsk, Krasnoturansk, Artemovsk, Idrinskoye, Kuragino, Shushenskoye, and Yermakovskoye are being improved. Direct, permanent telephone lines have been set up from Abakan, capital of the Khakass Autonomous Oblast, to Krasnoyarsk and to Moscow.

The government has allocated large sums of money and considerable quantities of raw materials for the improvement of intercity communications in the kray.

In 1948, considerable effort went into the installation of city telephone exchanges. Dial telephone exchanges were installed in Chernogorsk, Abakan, and seven rayon centers. Preliminary work was begun on the construction of a dial telephone exchange in Krasnoyarsk. Equipment has already been received for this project.

Along with the great successes achieved in the development of communications in the kray, there were shortcomings which hindered services to the population, enterprises, and organizations. In 1947 and the first half of 1948, 43 postal items were never delivered. The workers of the Kamalinsk and Sayansk Communications Department, Rybinskiy Rayon, Nizhne-Ingauskly and Ilanskiy rayon offices were to blame.

In Tyukhtet, Igarka, Dudinka, Sovetsk, Tartsevo, and other offices the money taken in was misappropriated. The Control and Inspection Branch of the Kray Communications Administration (Comrade Sushilov, branch chief) was inefficiently directed.

There were shortcomings in the work of the Krasnoyarsk intercity and city telephone exchanges. Business negotiations carried on by telephone often had to be broken off because of poor audibility. Certain telephone operators were rude in their treatment of people using the telephones.

There were many line breakdowns in intrarayon telephone communications, especially in Sayanskij, Achinskij, Birilyusskij, Daurskij, Yemel'yanovskij, Rybinskij, Uyarskij, Nizhne-Ingauskij, and Taseyevskij rayons. The directors of communications offices in these rayons inadequately supervised the quality of line repair, did not take proper preventive measures, and did not provide maintenance service for lines and equipment.

Krasnoyarsk telegraph service is now better than it was formerly. However, time schedules for processing telegrams are often not maintained. Proofreading by telegraph offices is unsatisfactory. As a result, even after correction by proofreaders, the percentage of errors found in telegrams is as high as 15 percent.

Because of a lack of supervision of equipment by clerks and shift chiefs, there is still great delay in the delivery of telegrams.

The workers of kray communications services are striving to eliminate all flaws and breakdowns in 1948 and to improve the quality of their service to organizations, institutions, and the population as a whole.

- R N D -

CONFIDENTIAL